

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Weather and the Troops—Inlets on the Coast to be Closed—The Rebels Insulting the Sawyer Shell—Deaths by Accident—Picket Shot within Less than a Mile from Camp—Naval Movements—Various Items.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Old Point Comfort, Sept. 30, 1861.

The storm and tempest of Friday have been succeeded by a cold snap. In future, till well into December, we are promised a season of matchless weather—the golden season of the year in this latitude. The hot days are over with us, and the period for commencing the Fall campaign has set in. It may be regarded as not a little remarkable that the mean temperature of the season that has just closed has been 79. While the direct rays of the sun exceed anything felt north of us, the ever-present breeze from the water tempers the days, and the nights especially, so that a real sweetening night has been known throughout the season. In fact, I can say that though all my Summers have been spent as far north as New-York, I have never known one so comfortable, so far as depended on the temperature, as the past, at Old Point, to which I can now understand why "Comfort" was added. It has a real significance.

The troops begin to put on their overcoats and use their blankets. I fear that the Indiana Regiment, in their Summer kersey, and with no overcoats, will feel the need of more seasonable suits. The cutting winds that come across the ocean and sweep the barren sand heaps of Hatteras will impose some unpleasant experiences on the men of the West, who seem to have entered the field with less thought of their own comfort than to put down the traitors. I do not know to whom the business of re-suiting these brave, self-sacrificing men from Indiana belongs. Be that as it may, it should not be long postponed. They are far away from home—probably further than any other regiment in the field, and have strong claims on the attention of the Government.

Upward of fifteen schooners will depart to-day for the Hatteras coast. They have been purchased by Capt. Stillwagen of the Navy; and with reference to the service for which they are destined, I think that the fact that the captain's requisition on Quartermaster Tallmadge includes several angers of large dimensions, has some significance. If Ocracoke and Oregon (or New) Inlets are not closed at an early day, and eventually, I shall regard it as not a little remarkable.

A gentleman lately from Norfolk reports that the Rebels are busy on their battery at Sewall's Point—that facing the roads and bearing on our shipping. He says further that they are engaged in imitating the Sawyer shell, with the view of returning the four-mile range compliment. Gen. Huger is familiar with the Sawyer projectile as it was when he was loyal. Since then the improvements have been made which give it its superiority. Those improvements involve some points of mechanism and science, as well as the rifling of the gun. When they shall have succeeded in imitating the shell, they will be as far from attaining the object as when they began, as the shell will fit no gun except it has been rifled to fit. If the Rebels succeed in obtaining all these points, they will not be able to clear the Roads and give much annoyance to the fortress—for the Sawyer gun now on the Hip Raps placed on Sewall's Point could plant a shell every fifteen minutes in the fortress. Being able to do that, it could of course clear the Roads. Such a thing would be a matter of no more surprise than the closing of the Potomac, nor after less warning.

Yesterday Mr. McDonald of the Coast Guard was drowned in the harbor. On the same day another member of the same corps, whose name I have not ascertained, fell from a tree, and was so badly injured that he died soon after. A private of the 20th Regiment (Col. Weber) while on picket duty about one mile from Camp Hamilton, was shot in the leg to-day so badly that his case is critical. It seems that two of our pickets were together on the Fox Hill road, when five rebels approached and fired with the above result, and then fled. Subsequently a patrol was sent out after the rebels, and although on their return they came upon the five, they managed to escape. There is conceded to have been a good deal of stupidity on the part of our men, and an equal amount of daring on the part of the rebels to approach within a mile of our camp, and within less than two miles of the fortress.

The Ing Young America, now in the service, with one gun of long range, returned last evening from the eastern shore of the Chesapeake with two prize schooners in tow. In consequence of having been absent somewhat over a year, some anxiety being to be felt for her; but she came in "all right," having been highly successful on her first cruise.

Capt. Lardner is here awaiting the arrival of the Commodore. He will receive Capt. Chancey as commander of that fine frigate. The Roncole left yesterday, for New-York, it is said.

Quartermaster Tallmadge will soon commence erecting barracks as winter quarters for troops, quite a body of whom will necessarily be kept here and at Newport News. Advice from the other side are to the effect that the rebels have recently considerably increased their force at Yorktown. The Richmond papers of the 27th print from THE TRIBUNE an editorial announcing the intended expeditions to the Southern coast. A gentleman, who was there when the intelligence arrived, informs me that it caused great excitement, and the Cabinet had an extraordinary session immediately.

The sailing of the late Hatteras expedition on Monday noon was telegraphed by Gen. Huger, so that the Governor of North Carolina received the intelligence on Tuesday morning.

It is understood that important seizures have been made on the part of the Government of percussion caps, pistols, quinine, and other articles of which the Rebels stood much in need, concealed in the holds of the craft of Jews, who, under the pretext of filling contracts for forage with our Government, were about to go up the Potomac, and fall into the hands of the Rebels. The scheme was discovered just in time to be broken up, and the articles intended for the Rebels seized.

The Philippines have before this reached the boom of Jeff Davis, or some other coveted spot in Secession. One of them, while on board of the boat that was to convey her from this port with a flag of truce, was accidentally touched by the American flag. So intense was her hatred of the glorious banner that she jumped as from a snake. It brings discredit on the system of truces to give transit to such a woman.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Skirmishing on Green River, Ky.—Two Rebel Detachments Destroyed.

Correspondence of THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

HARDINSBURG, Ky., Sept. 23, 1861.

A message arrived here last night from our Breckinridge County Home Guard to go to Hartford, as the Rebels were on the Green River, at Rochester, and were crossing over into Ohio County. It is also stated that Dr. Burton's whole company were killed except himself and one other, and they were taken prisoners. The Rebels that destroyed the Green

River Dam were about 600 strong, but have been reinforced. There are about 800 Federal troops at Rochester, who crossed the river into Ohio County, and Capt. John McHenry left Hartford on Saturday with 400 troops to join them, and before night his force was increased from 200 to 300. Many have left this place unorganized, to attach themselves where they can be most useful. A company has just come in from the country, and the greatest enthusiasm is prevailing here.

Another letter of the same date says:

When the Secession cavalry reached Rochester on Friday, after breaking the two locks and dam above that and Brown's Mill, Capt. Hawkins's men took five of their advance guard prisoners, and then moved their camp over the river into Ohio County, and sent for McHenry's men, but before their arrival the Rebel cavalry left, and are said to have crossed over, after occupying Rochester. Hawkins moved on toward Hartford. McHenry met a Rebel force commanded by Dr. Pendleton, and eleven of them were killed, and the Doctor taken prisoner.

P. S.—A later account from Ohio County says our men had the Secessionists hemmed up in a bend of Green River, and were worrying them handsomely; they would have to swim the river or suffer.

Devastation by the Rebels.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 26, 1861.

Accounts have reached here that the town of Manchester, the county seat of Clay County, has been pillaged and burned by the Confederate miscreants, under Zollicoffer. Williamsburgh, in Whiteley County, had previously shared the same fate, and at Harboursville, in Knox County, the outrages were of a character to shame fiends or savages. All the houses of Union men were burned, unless their contiguity to the residences of Secessionists endangered the latter, and then, in some instances, saws and axes were brought to work to complete the work of demolition. A terrible retribution will be visited upon those marauding villains as soon as our mountaineers can be supplied with ammunition. They have had several skirmishes with the Rebels, and in every instance God has been with the right, and the punishment of our invaders would have been more signal but for the want of powder. There is a supply now going forward, and in a very few days there will be enough collected to blow Zollicoffer and his infernal crew back into Tennessee, through the Cumberland Gap, but I trust the mountain boys will prefer to keep them on this side for convenient targets to practice on.

The Kentucky Legislature.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 25, 1861.

Both Houses yesterday passed a Military bill, the vote in the House being 67 to 13, and in the Senate 21 to 5. It directs the Governor to issue his proclamation for 40,000 soldiers, to be mustered into the service of the State for a term not less than twelve months, nor more than five years, the forces to be under the command of the General commanding the State forces in the field. In addition, 1,500 scouts and sharpshooters are to be enlisted, with extra pay. The bill is carefully guarded, and requires that all officers elected shall be approved by the Military Board and certified to the Governor before commissions are issued. Another important bill passed the Senate, and will pass the House also, which, it is to be hoped, will have a tendency to recall some of the young men who have joined the Confederates to a sense of their duty. Its provisions are:

SECTION 1. That whoever has voluntarily joined, or shall hereafter voluntarily join, any military force that has or may hereafter invade this State, or shall give aid and comfort to any military force invading this State, shall be incapable of taking any estate in Kentucky by devise, bequest, descent, or distribution.

SEC. 2. The citizens and residents of this State who are commissioned in the military force invading this State, who shall remain within thirty days after the passage of this act, and return to their allegiance, shall not be incapable by this act.

SEC. 3. The citizens and residents of this State who are soldiers in the military force now invading this State, shall be incapable as soon as they return and return to their allegiance, shall not be made incapable by this act.

SEC. 4. If any soldier or officer, he being a citizen or resident of this State, and now in or with the force invading this State, shall leave it, he shall not be held to have resigned, and thereby be made capable within the provisions of this act.

The Legislature adjourned to-day for the purpose of keeping the Day of Fast, as indicated by the Proclamation of the President.

Railroad Facilities for the Rebels.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 27, 1861.

We are beginning to get wide-awake here. From the ashes of burned Neutrality, a bird has risen which, if not eye-eyed in every respect, keeps one eye open. Buckner's bold expedition has aroused a sleeping lion in the people of Kentucky. Invading their soil, in the teeth of legislative action and the Governor's Proclamation, is an argument of "Southern rights" which they cannot comprehend. Young men in Louisville, whose mouths, but a few days since, were full of rebellious cant, declare now they are done with Secession. Oh, what a pity it is we had not watched more closely our military necessities while praying to God and the Legislature for moral effect. Then Bowling Green might have been ours. Then our pickets might have been in Tennessee. But late is better than never. What forethought could have held, provisos must take. Can the Government now see that the railroad through Tennessee to Virginia is the spiral column of rebellion? Will it, even at this late moment, make a mighty effort to break that column?

While every other channel of speedy communication is closed, the great rivers being all in our possession, Rebel regiments are being poured into Kentucky by rail from every point which can spare a regiment. Had the road been broken up, by a sudden, unexpected movement, the forces at either end must have given battle, whether prepared or unprepared. Neither horn of their dilemma could have relieved the other, while our innumerable railroads would have borne our soldiers across the continent to the points of greatest need. Now, we are upon the defensive. They are menacing one of our greatest thoroughfares, the Ohio River. They are devastating Kentucky, whereas we might have been capturing armies, military depots, and powder mills in Tennessee. Having consumed the States under the iron heel of their usurpation, they are making a desperate effort to quarter their soldiers in the plentiful regions of Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. And they have the railroad on which to transfer them at pleasure. Where there is something to steal, thither they can throw their starved and naked regiments.

Already it has been widely rumored that two regiments reached Bowling Green from Virginia. The report has been discredited; still it may be true. On the heels of this comes the report that 5,000 Mississippians have joined Buckner's army. What is there incredible in either statement? The one may come in the direction of Memphis, by rail; the other through Knoxville by the same means of conveyance. The transfer is rapid, and a regiment here and there can be spared, without materially weakening the aggregate force at the several points. Why did not this occur to us? Simply, I suppose, because we deal in moral suasion; while they consider military necessity. Let us thank them for that word, and begin to act like men dealing with an enemy.

Kentucky has a benefactor in Gov. Morton, whose noble services should fasten her with hooks of steel to Indiana. If there were a score of Indians, and a Gov. Morton for each, the war might be ended this

Winter. While others in power are considering their kinsmen's interests in contracts, and their political parasites in promotions, here is one man whose kinsmen and friends are the people of the nation. None can be so ready for an emergency—none can come to the rescue with better equipments. But even he is sometimes forced to wait for arms. In men, Indiana is inexhaustible. Ohio and Illinois, too, have come like loving sisters to assist Kentucky in her distress. How gladly are their brave sons greeted as they march through our streets! Events have changed the moral atmosphere. But a week or two since, our own Gen. Rousseau could not parade his men in the streets without insults and imprecations from the mob. Now, a New-England regiment would meet with warm welcome.

But the traitors are not gone from among us. They are alienated only by cowardice, and dire necessity has made the Union men bold. Knots of Secessionists may still be seen in low consultation in public places, but they keep their own counsel, rendering all aid in their power, no doubt, to the invaders. Though their fears keep them in sullen awe, treason will out of them on sudden provocation. The solemn observance of yesterday as a national fast tried their patience sorely. If the clergymen officiating in their churches dared to use expressions of catholic patriotism, they arose and sneaked out; or if they were restrained from this by good breeding, curses were heaped on the minister's head when they returned to their homes. The sermon of the Rev. Dr. Parsons at the Walnut-street Methodist Church, though carefully guarded in expression, and far from being a political discourse, gave serious offense to many of his hearers. As the eloquent gentleman recounted facts of import in our origin as a nation, he mentioned Plymouth Rock. This was downright Yankeeism, and a wounded Secessionist arose and left the house, growling audibly, without waiting to hear the like mention made of Southern settlements.

The Journal of this morning states that Gen. Sherman has information of Buckner's forces, and that they do not exceed five thousand. If this is not an under-estimate, we have received innumerable lies directly from Bowling Green. Yesterday I had a statement repeated to me, which came through a Quaker (and you know a Quaker will not lie), to the effect that 5,000 Mississippians alone had reached Bowling Green as early as Monday, and that the entire Rebel force there could not fall short of 13,000—would probably reach 15,000.

The States of Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois have sent many regiments and parts of regiments to the U. S. encampment south of this city, on the railroad. I have not been able to preserve any regular estimate of the number, having been absent part of the time. But I can scarcely be far wrong in saying that there are 12,000 to 15,000 men under command of Gen. Sherman, including Home Guards. The force may exceed my estimate. Company A, 1st Ohio Artillery, arrived this morning by the Cincinnati Mail boat, with about 115 horses, and will proceed this evening, I suppose. The Ohio 14th Infantry is expected to-morrow.

The Articles of War are rigidly enforced upon the telegraph by Gen. Anderson.

Positions of Buckner and Polk.

Correspondence of THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 25, 1861.

Two miles from Elizabethtown, Ky., Sept. 25, 1861. If the readers of THE TRIBUNE will be so good as to remember the contents of my last two letters, in relation to Polk's seizure of Hickman and Columbus, and the counter movement of the National forces upon Paducah, I shall have no difficulty in giving them a pretty clear idea of the military situation in this part of Kentucky. If Buckner had succeeded in getting to Muldraugh's Hill before the Union troops, he would have done over again precisely the same thing, for all the world, that Polk did. That he desired to get there, that he started to go there, is now manifest, however difficult it may have been to get at the truth of the matter, in the first excitement of the invasion. The essential identity of the enterprise in which Buckner failed with that in which Polk succeeded, will be apparent upon calling to mind a few interesting facts. Of course, I speak only of the intellectual phase of the two movements.

The great upheaval of the earth's crust from which the Appalachian chain resulted convulsed what is now the State of Kentucky to a very considerable extent. This agitation must have begun at or near the point where the north-western extremity of the range now is, and been propagated northward, the fiery billows at first lifting the strata but slightly and evenly; but as they rolled forward, gathering strength and still finding no outlet, they madly tossed the incarcerated rocks into a chaos of mountains. Or if the great convulsion traveled from north-east to south-west, its burning waves, eased by a vent at the north, gradually subsided, swelling up the surface less violently the further it proceeded, and finally dying away in imperceptible and powerless ripples. But leaving the question of direction with the geologists, where it properly belongs, it is enough to state briefly the effects of the convulsion upon that portion of the earth's surface now included in the State of Kentucky. The eastern portion of the State, being nearest the center of agitation, not only underwent a general elevation, but was broken into hills and mountains. Proceeding westward, the broken waves of the sea of fire, beating against the earth's crust, produced that remarkable undulation of the surface for which central Kentucky is so widely noted. At the same time there is a general inclination, a slight dip, of the whole surface toward the south-west. Proceeding still further west, the internal surges were no longer strong enough to produce undulations of the surface, but they still caused a uniform and general elevation. This elevation constitutes an even and regular table-land, which embraces all the area of the State lying west of the meridian of Louisville. This table-land, jutting out over the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, forms the bluff which is so much spoken of. Dipping away gradually, almost imperceptibly, to the north-west, it is finally lost in the dead level of the lower Mississippi. About thirty miles south of Louisville the great internal swell, traveling northward, appears to have met with an obstruction. Leaving the edges of the strata, which it had previously been gently pressing upward, standing square above the undisturbed plain in front, it rolled around on each side, and the two currents describing almost a complete circle, and rearing up what are now the Ohio River hills above and below the interrupted level, and the knobs back of New-Albany, Ind. On the northern verge of this flat which was left free from interruption stands the city of Louisville. The Ohio River cuts off a segment of the northern semi-circle and throws it upon the Indiana side, the length of the chord which the river marks from highland to highland being about forty miles. The whole circumference of the hills, from the point where they quit the river to the eastern extremity of this chord to the point where they return to its western extremity, is perhaps, not far short of two hundred miles. From three points in the circumference of the hills, streams of considerable size are sent down into the plain. The first, having its source not far from the Ohio, bears the name of Floyd's Fork. It flows in a westerly south-western course, and falls into Salt River, fifteen miles due south of Louisville. The second, or main stream, Salt River, rises in the south-eastern bend of the hills, and running directly through the center of the plain empties into the Ohio twenty miles below Louisville, at the point where the hills return to the river. The third watercourse, the Rolling Fork, comes in from the south-

ern hills, and unites with Salt River eighteen or twenty miles south-west of Louisville. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad, starting out of the city in a course somewhat west of south, crosses Salt River just below the junction of Floyd's Fork, and then passing several miles farther on crosses the Rolling Fork some distance above its confluence with the main stream. Two miles beyond the Rolling Fork, the railroad strikes Muldraugh's Hill, a eminence applied to the whole northern edge of the elevated strata from the source of the Rolling Fork to the mouth of Salt River. The elevation of the upheaved strata above the plain to the north, is as much as three or four hundred feet; but it is evident, from what I have before said, that the summit once gained, there is no descent upon the other side. The whole table-land, indeed, dips away gradually to the south-west, but there is no southern declivity to Muldraugh's Hill. The advantage of such a position to the rebels, if they could have got it, is obvious to the least observant mind. While it would have offered them an almost impregnable front, the level plateau beyond would have furnished every facility for the movement of their troops and guns to any point that might be menaced. The military significance of Buckner's attempt is thus seen to be precisely the same as that of Polk's achievement. The idea was to obtain possession of the outer edge of the great table-land of Southern Kentucky and Western Tennessee. It was part of Buckner's plan to destroy all the railroad bridges between Louisville and Muldraugh's Hill, so that it would be impossible for the Federal army to get forward until he should be fully prepared to receive them. The Rebels at Elizabethtown were to perpetrate this vandalism for him, while he hurried forward his cohorts of renegades, in trains stolen from the Railroad Company to occupy this position. The Elizabethtown ruffians burned the bridge across the Rolling Fork, but were too badly scared to come on and burn the Salt River bridges. Meanwhile, loyal citizens on the line of the railroad had thrown two of Buckner's trains off the track in the night, and delayed him until the gallant Rousseau, whose efficiency in this trying emergency has been above all praise, had taken possession of Muldraugh's Hill. Accordingly Buckner stopped his advance at Green River in a very important position, concerning which I shall write you fully at some future time. It is said that he has already given orders for the destruction of the locks on Green River, in order to prevent the transportation of troops up that stream to take him in flank. It is not probable that he has taken this step as soon, but that he will do it as soon as threatened from that quarter, I have no doubt. This encampment of the National forces is just beyond the summit of Muldraugh's Hill, from Louisville. So rapid was the advance, that all our tents and provisions were left at the broken bridge over the Rolling Fork, some ten miles back. The men are now living in wigwags made by setting fence-rails on end, and stacking green corn against them. Bread is scarce, but fresh beef is abundant. The authorities are using great exertions to procure wagons, and bring forward supplies. They are rebuilding the Rolling Fork bridge, and in a short while, railroad communication will be reopened between this point and Louisville.

One interesting thought connected, in a scientific though not in a military point of view just now, with the subject of which I have been speaking, I have not considered. I refer to the Falls of the Ohio. That they owe their origin to the same mighty convulsion which produced Muldraugh's Hill, cannot be doubted. The speculation as to the manner of their formation is an entertaining one. I am not aware that it has received the attention justly due to so interesting a phenomenon. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility, that they may become a military point of incalculable importance yet before the war is over. In that event, they will probably receive their due share of attention from the thinking portion of the community.

Address of the Union Members of the Legislature to the People of Kentucky.

In this extraordinary crisis, we deem it a duty we, your representatives, owe to you and ourselves to say a few words to you as to the condition of the Commonwealth, and the duties we have been called upon to perform.

We have ardently desired peace and hoped to save Kentucky from the calamities of war. When the Federal authorities deemed it necessary to employ force, in self-defense, and to execute the laws of the Government, we feared our Southern neighbors of our purpose not to take arms, voluntarily, against them, notwithstanding their wicked attempt to destroy the Government, from which we and our fathers have received the greatest benefits. Every effort was made, both before and after the employment of force, to effect some compromise and settlement that would restore the Union, and prevent the effusion of blood.

The Federal Government did not insist upon our active aid in furnishing troops, seeming content if we obeyed the laws and executed them upon our own soil. Those engaged in rebellion, however, with hypocritical professions of friendship and respect, planted camps of soldiers all along our Southern borders, seized by military power the stock on our railroads within their reach, in defiance of chartered rights; impudently enlisted soldiers upon our soil for their camps, whom they ostentatiously marched through our territory. They made constant raids into this State, robbed us of our property, insulted our people, seized some of our citizens, and carried them away as prisoners into the Confederate States. Our military was demoralized by the treachery of its chief officer in command, and many of his subordinates, until it became more an arm of the Confederate States than a guard of the State of Kentucky.

Thus exposed to wrongs and indignities, with no power prepared to prevent or resent them, some of the citizens of this State were called upon to aid the Federal Government for the defense and protection of the State of Kentucky. Whatever might have been thought of the policy once, recent events have proved that they were formed none too soon.

In this condition we found Kentucky when the Legislature met, on the first Monday in September. We still hoped to avert war on our own soil. We were met by assurances from the President of the Confederate States that our position should be respected, but the ink was scarcely dry with which the promise was written, when we were startled by the news that our soil was invaded, and towns in the south-west of our State occupied by Confederate armies. The Governor of Tennessee disavowed the act, and protested his innocence of it. His Commissioners at Frankfort professed the same innocence, but were answered by another invasion in the south-east of the State, and a still more direct and deadly assault upon the very heart of the State by way of the Nashville river.

These sudden irruptions of such magnitude, skillfully directed, showed that the assault on Kentucky was preconcerted, prepared and intended long before. The excuses made for any of them, but made in haste, were met by assurances from the President of the Confederate States that our position should be respected, but the ink was scarcely dry with which the promise was written, when we were startled by the news that our soil was invaded, and towns in the south-west of our State occupied by Confederate armies. The Governor of Tennessee disavowed the act, and protested his innocence of it. His Commissioners at Frankfort professed the same innocence, but were answered by another invasion in the south-east of the State, and a still more direct and deadly assault upon the very heart of the State by way of the Nashville river.

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tutions, or meet their invasions as it becomes Kentucky.

We believe we have done our duty to a chivalric people who have borne long, but will never fail, as a last resort, to resent an injury and punish an insult. We should hold ourselves unworthy to represent you if we had done less. The only error we fear is that we have not been as prompt, you may think, as the occasion demanded.

Justice have the revolutionists appealed to the ballot-box in this State, and thrice have the people expressed, by overwhelming majorities, their determination to stand by the Union and its Government. They have not been active in this war not from indifference or want of loyalty, but in the hope of better promoting the restoration of the Union and checking the rebellion by that course. Our hope of an amicable adjustment, and a desire for peace, led us to forebear any forcible measure that would be a virtual attempt to destroy the Union of these States. We believe to be a crime not only against Kentucky but against mankind. But up to this time we have left to others to vindicate the integrity of the Government. The Union is not only assailed now, but Kentucky is herself threatened with subjugation by a lawless usurpation. The invasion is carried on with a ruthless destruction of property and the lives and liberties of our people that belong only to savage warfare. We have no choice but action, prompt and decided. Let us show the insolent invaders that Kentucky belongs to Kentucky, and that Kentucky valor will vindicate Kentucky's honor. We were unprepared, because unsuspecting. An insolent and treacherous invader tells the people that their legislators have betrayed them, and comes with fire and sword to correct their error by a crusade against property, liberty, and life. Freedom of Kentucky! to arms! to protect the homes of your fathers, mothers, and sisters! Sound the tocsin on every hill and in every valley, until Kentucky shall drive the insolent invader from her soil.

J. H. HANSEN, JOHN W. FINNELL, JOHN H. YAMMAN, J. S. HANSEN, NATH. WOLFE, JAS. F. ROBINSON, Committee.

AFFAIRS AT PADUCAH.

Correspondence of THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

PADUCAH, Sept. 29, 1861.

The barges, for bridging at any point the river, have arrived here from Cincinnati, and are being rapidly fastened together, making a floating bridge of great sustaining power. They are laid side by side, and a platform, giving them the appearance of a plank road, is being laid across the middle. In a few days the Ohio here will be crossed by a highway, which, while affording passage for any number of soldiers and the heaviest artillery, can be moved at pleasure, or, as the exigencies of the day require, to points above or below. Now that Government has awakened to the importance of Paducah as a point for future operations, it becomes a wonder that it has not been fortified long since. It is now in the hands of the rebels, and is a center of great military interest and power. Ever since the commencement of the war, until very lately, boats loaded with contraband goods have plied, without interruption, up the Cumberland and Tennessee, carrying aid and comfort of the most acceptable kind to the Kingdom of the C. S. A. This is now in the hands of the rebels, and is a center of great military interest and power. Ever since the commencement of the war, until very lately, boats loaded with contraband goods have plied, without interruption, up the Cumberland and Tennessee, carrying aid and comfort of the most acceptable kind to the Kingdom of the C. S. A. This is now in the hands of the rebels, and is a center of great military interest and power. Ever since the commencement of the war, until very lately, boats loaded with contraband goods have plied, without interruption, up the Cumberland and Tennessee, carrying aid and comfort of the most acceptable kind to the Kingdom of the C. S. A. This is now in the hands of the rebels, and is a center of great military interest and power. Ever since the commencement of the war, until very lately, boats loaded with contraband goods have plied, without interruption, up the Cumberland and Tennessee, carrying aid and comfort of the most acceptable kind to the Kingdom of the C. S. A. This is now in the hands of the rebels, and is a center of great military interest and power. Ever since the commencement of the war, until very lately, boats loaded with contraband goods have plied, without interruption, up the Cumberland and Tennessee, carrying aid and comfort of the most acceptable kind to the Kingdom of the C. S. A. This is now in the hands of the rebels, and is a center of great military interest and power. Ever since the commencement of the war, until very lately, boats loaded with contraband goods have plied, without interruption, up the Cumberland and Tennessee, carrying aid and comfort of the most acceptable kind to the Kingdom of the C. S. A. This is now in the hands of the rebels, and is a center of great military interest and power. Ever since the commencement of the war, until very lately, boats loaded with contraband goods have plied, without interruption, up the Cumberland and Tennessee, carrying aid and comfort of the most acceptable kind to the Kingdom of the C. S. A. This is now in the hands of the rebels, and is a center of great military interest and power. Ever since the commencement of the war, until very lately, boats loaded with contraband goods have plied, without interruption, up the Cumberland and Tennessee, carrying aid and comfort of the most acceptable kind to the Kingdom of the C. S. A. This is now in the hands of the rebels, and is a center of great military interest and power. Ever since the commencement of the war, until very lately, boats loaded with contraband goods have plied, without interruption, up the Cumberland and Tennessee, carrying aid and comfort of the most acceptable kind to the Kingdom of the C. S. A. This is now in the hands of the rebels, and is a center of great military interest and power. Ever since the commencement of the war, until very lately, boats loaded with contraband goods have plied, without interruption, up the Cumberland and Tennessee, carrying aid and comfort of the